

TWO NEW SPECIES OF PASADENUS

(Homoptera, Cicadellidæ)

BY R. H. BEAMER

*Lawrence, Kansas***Pasadenus bicolor* Beamer, new species

Resembling *P. margaritæ* Ball, but vertex much sharper, male plates extending but slightly past pygofers. Length: 5-5.5 mm.

Vertex flat, slightly more than a right angle, rounded to face. Elytra longer than abdomen, broadly rounded, flaring, but few more than typical number of cells in apices.

Color like that of *P. pasadenus*; vertex and anterior two-thirds of clavus ivory yellow; pronotum and scutellum dark; corium hyaline except broad band of fuscous bordering clavus and two crossbands, one near middle, the other at apex fuscous; venter yellow except middle portion of last ventral segment of female black.

Genitalia: Last ventral segment of female about three times as long as preceding, with lateral angles broadly rounding to mediumly deep excavated middle portion. Valve of male obtusely angled; plates narrower at base than valve, almost twice as long as wide, but slightly narrowed at apices, tips turned up, inner margin ending in black spine; pygofer almost as long as plates, a very small spine on dorsal margin almost at tip, usually not visible until dissected; ædeagus in dorso-ventral view broad at base, narrowing to outer third, widening into flat spade-like apex with retrorse process on either side as long as width of shaft at narrowest place, another shorter, outward-projecting spine at each outer corner.

Holotype male, allotype female, and 15 pairs of paratypes, Idyllwild, San Jacinto Mountains, California, July 29-30, 1938, R. H. Beamer. Swept from *Arctostaphylos pringlei drupacea* Parry. Types in Snow Entomological Collection, Lawrence, Kansas. Specimens are at hand from the same locality, but taken from *A. glandulosa* and also from Mt. Springs, California, taken from *A. glauca*. These vary slightly from the types in the internal structures.

Pasadenus anzanus Beamer, new species

Resembling *P. margaritæ* Ball but vertex definitely sharper, plates of male diverging on inner margin at apices and ædeagus

*Contribution from the Department of Entomology, University of Kansas.

with a long tube beyond the bifurcate lateral processes. Length, 6-6.5 mm.

Vertex sharp, slightly more than a right angle, disc flat; elytra quite reticulate on outer half.

Color ivory white marked with fuscous and lemon yellow. Vertex and basal two-thirds of clavus lemon yellow; pronotum and scutellum infuscated, band of irregular spots on anterior margin of pronotum darker; corium hyaline with median and apical brown cross bands, also broad brown border to clavus.

Genitalia: Last ventral segment of female about four times as long as preceding, posterior margin broadly bilobed with median notch about one-fourth as deep as length, with prominent median Y-shaped black mark. Male valve almost twice as long as preceding segment, broadly angular; plates narrower at base than valve, extending about half their length beyond pygofer, slightly separated on mesal margin, at base, and more so at tip, medium dorsally curving spine on inner margin at apex; pygofer almost lacking usual spine at tip, apices triangular, turned dorsally, ædeagus in dorsal view broad at base narrowing to outer third, widening into a pair of lateral bifurcate processes, the shorter turning basally, the other apically; duct extending on, much narrowed, with a pair of shorter lateral processes near tip, to end about even with other processes.

Holotype male, allotype female, six male and three female paratypes, Anza, California, July 29, 1938, R. H. Beamer and R. I. Sailer. Swept from *Arctostaphylos pungens* H.B.K.

THE ANOPHELES MACULIPENNIS COMPLEX OF WESTERN AMERICA

(Diptera, Culicidæ)

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Much controversy has been waged as to the exact status of *A. maculipennis* Meig. in North America. Studies carried on by the writer suggest the presence of three subspecies in our fauna. Typical *maculipennis* Meig. is considered not to occur in this country, because *occidentalis* (D.&K.), our only form resembling it in the silvery patch of scales at the wing apex, differs in having non-banded eggs and distinct terminalia. The two remaining forms, *aztecus* Hoff. and *freeborni* new subspecies, have unicolored wings.